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EXAMINER	
BROWN, MICHAEL J	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2116	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

ip.department.us@nxp.com

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/536,647	MANI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Michael J. Brown	2116	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *11 January 2008*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-56* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-56* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *27 May 2005* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* **v.** *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

1. Claims 1-4, 8-18, and 22-56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cote et al.(US PGPub 2004/0234250) in view of Binford, Jr. et al.(US Patent 6,285,405).

As to claim 1, Cote discloses a method for synchronizing signals, comprising receiving, from a source(audio/video source 300, see Fig. 16), a first signal(video source signal; see paragraph 0157, lines 8-9) and a second signal(music source signal; see paragraph 0157, lines 9-10) by a receiving apparatus(voice source formatting unit 312, see Fig. 16) of a receiving system(karaoke machine; see Fig. 16), the first and second signals to be displayed on a display apparatus(display 314, see Fig. 16) of the receiving system, the first signal having content of a first modality(video), the second

signal having content of a second modality(audio/music), displaying on the display apparatus the first and second signals, said displayed first and second signals being accessible to a user(user; paragraph 0085, line 2)(see paragraph 0084). However, Cote fails to specifically disclose the method comprising the first and second signals having been time-synchronized at the source, nor manually reducing, by the user, the time rate of displaying one of the first signal and the second signal, said manually reducing being directed to time-synchronizing said displaying of the first and second signals on the display apparatus.

Binford teaches a method comprising the first and second signals having been time-synchronized at the source(see column 5, lines 54-56), and manually reducing by the user while the first and second signals are displayed on the display, the time rate of displaying one of the first signal and the second signal, said manually reducing being directed to time-synchronizing said displaying of the first and second signals on the display apparatus(see column 4, lines 16- 19 and lines 26-29). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add Binford's delay value setting to Cote's system in order to allow the user to adjust to a target decoder time delay value(see Binford Abstract, lines 10-11). The motivation to do so would have been to utilize the time delay value in order to delay presentation of a second data signal relative to the presentation of a first data signal(see Binford Abstract, lines 12-14).

As to claim 2, Binford teaches the method wherein said manually reducing comprises manually directing a delay compensation circuit(video codec 204 and audio

codec 212, see Fig. 2) of the receiving apparatus to electronically reduce said time rate of displaying, and electronically reducing, by the delay compensation circuit, said time rate(see column 5, lines 44-49).

As to claim 3, Binford discloses the method wherein said manually reducing comprises introducing a time delay gap in the displaying of said one of the first signal and the second signal(see column 5, lines 59-65).

As to claim 4, Binford teaches the method wherein said manually reducing does not comprise introducing a time delay gap in the displaying of said one of the first signal and the second signal(see column 6, lines 5-10).

As to claim 8, Cote discloses the method wherein the first modality differs from the second modality(see paragraph 0157, lines 7-18).

As to claim 9, Cote discloses the method wherein the first modality is a video modality, and wherein the second modality is an audio modality(see paragraph 0157, lines 7-18).

As to claim 10, Cote discloses the method wherein the first modality is a video modality, and wherein the second modality is a text modality(see paragraph 0157, lines 7-18).

As to claim 11, Cote discloses the method wherein the first modality is an audio modality, and wherein the second modality is a text modality(see paragraph 0157, lines 7-18).

As to claim 12, Cote discloses the method wherein said receiving the first signal and the second signal comprises receiving the first signal and the second signal on

separate channels(speech recognition module 310 and voice source formatting unit 312, see Fig. 16).

As to claim 13, Cote discloses the method wherein said receiving the first signal and the second signal comprises receiving the first signal and the second signal as not multiplexed with each other(see paragraph 0157, lines 1-10, also see Fig. 16).

As to claim 14, Cote discloses the method wherein said receiving the first signal and the second signal comprises receiving the first signal and the second signal as multiplexed but not time-synchronized with each other(see paragraph 0157, lines 1-10, also see Fig. 16).

As to claim 15, Cote discloses a system for synchronizing signals, comprising receiving means for receiving, from a source(audio/video source 300, see Fig. 16), a first signal(video source signal; see paragraph 0157, lines 8-9) and a second signal(music source signal; see paragraph 0157, lines 9-10) by a receiving apparatus(voice source formatting unit 312, see Fig. 16) of a receiving system(karaoke machine; see Fig. 16), the first and second signals to be displayed on a display apparatus(display 314, see Fig. 16) of the receiving system, the first signal having content of a first modality(video), the second signal having content of a second modality(audio/music), display means for displaying on the display apparatus the first and second signals, said displayed first and second signals being accessible to a user(user; paragraph 0085, line 2)(see paragraph 0084). However, Cote fails to specifically disclose the system comprising the first and second signals having been time-synchronized at the source, nor manual reducing means for manually reducing, by

the user, the time rate of displaying one of the first signal and the second signal, said manually reducing being directed to time-synchronizing said displaying of the first and second signals on the display apparatus.

Binford teaches a system comprising the first and second signals having been time-synchronized at the source(see column 5, lines 54-56), and manual reducing means for manually reducing by the user while the first and second signals are displayed on the display, the time rate of displaying one of the first signal and the second signal, said manually reducing being directed to time-synchronizing said displaying of the first and second signals on the display apparatus(see column 4, lines 16- 19 and lines 26-29). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add Binford's delay value setting to Cote's system in order to allow the user to adjust to a target decoder time delay value(see Binford Abstract, lines 10-11). The motivation to do so would have been to utilize the time delay value in order to delay presentation of a second data signal relative to the presentation of a first data signal(see Binford Abstract, lines 12-14).

As to claim 16, Binford teaches the system wherein said manually reducing comprises directing means for manually directing a delay compensation circuit(video codec 204 and audio codec 212, see Fig. 2) of the receiving apparatus to electronically reduce said time rate of displaying, and electronic reducing means for electronically reducing, by the delay compensation circuit, said time rate(see column 5, lines 44-49).

As to claim 17, Binford teaches the system wherein said manually reducing comprises introducing a time delay gap in the displaying of said one of the first signal and the second signal(see column 5, lines 59-65).

As to claim 18, Binford teaches the system wherein said manually reducing does not comprise introducing a time delay gap in the displaying of said one of the first signal and the second signal(see column 6, lines 5-10).

As to claim 22, Cote discloses the system wherein the first modality differs from the second modality(see paragraph 0157, lines 7-18).

As to claim 23, Cote discloses the system wherein the first modality is a video modality, and wherein the second modality is an audio modality(see paragraph 0157, lines 7-18).

As to claim 24, Cote discloses the system wherein the first modality is a video modality, and wherein the second modality is a text modality(see paragraph 0157, lines 7-18).

As to claim 25, Cote discloses the system wherein the first modality is an audio modality, and wherein the second modality is a text modality(see paragraph 0157, lines 7-18).

As to claim 26, Cotes discloses the system wherein said receiving means comprises means for receiving the first signal and the second signal on separate channels(speech recognition module 310 and voice source formatting unit 312, see Fig. 16).

As to claim 27, Cote discloses the system of claim 15, wherein said receiving means comprises means for receiving the first signal and the second signal as not multiplexed with each other(see paragraph 0157, lines 1-10, also see Fig. 16).

As to claim 28, Cote discloses the system wherein said receiving means comprises means for receiving the first signal and the second signal as multiplexed but not time-synchronized with each other(see paragraph 0157, lines 1-10, also see Fig. 16).

As to claim 29, Cote discloses a method for synchronizing signals, comprising receiving, from a source(audio/video source 300, see Fig. 16), a first signal(video source signal; see paragraph 0157, lines 8-9) and a second signal(music source signal; see paragraph 0157, lines 9-10) by a receiving apparatus(voice source formatting unit 312, see Fig. 16) of a receiving system(karaoke machine; see Fig. 16), the first and second signals to be synchronously displayed on a display apparatus(display 314, see Fig. 16) of the receiving system, the first and second signals having been time-synchronized at the source, the first signal having content of a first modality(video) and a first plurality of time stamps(related time codes; see paragraph 0157, lines 17-18) originating from the source, the second signal having content of a second modality(audio/music) and a second plurality of time stamps(related time codes; see paragraph 0157, lines 17-18) originating from the source, the second plurality of time stamps being synchronized with the first plurality of time stamps(see paragraph 0157, lines 14-18). However, Cotes fails to specifically disclose the method comprising determining at a plurality of times on a real-time clock at the receiving system whether

the first and second signals are time-synchronized relative to the clock, said determining being based on analyzing the first and second plurality of time stamps in relation to the clock; and reducing the time rate of displaying one of the first signal and the second signal when said determining determines that the first and second signals are not time-synchronized relative to the clock such that the one is time advanced relative to the remaining other of the first signal and the second signal, said reducing being directed to time-synchronizing said displaying of the first and second signals on the display apparatus.

Binford teaches a method comprising determining at a plurality of times on a real-time clock(system clock; see column 6, line 7) C.sub.R at the receiving system whether the first and second signals are time-synchronized relative to the clock C.sub.R, said determining being based on analyzing the first and second plurality of time stamps in relation to the clock C.sub.R(see column 6, lines 5-10); and reducing the time rate of displaying one of the first signal and the second signal when said determining determines that the first and second signals are not time-synchronized relative to the clock C.sub.R such that the one is time advanced relative to the remaining other of the first signal and the second signal, said reducing being directed to time-synchronizing said displaying of the first and second signals on the display apparatus(see column 6, line 66- column 7, line 7). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add Binford's delay value setting to Cote's system in order to allow the user to adjust to a target decoder time delay value(see Binford Abstract, lines 10-11). The motivation to do so would have been to utilize the time delay

value in order to delay presentation of a second data signal relative to the presentation of a first data signal(see Binford Abstract, lines 12-14).

As to claim 30, Cote discloses the method wherein the first signal is in an uncompressed format as received by the receiving apparatus, wherein each timestamp of the first plurality of timestamps includes a time corresponding to a location in the first signal at which said timestamp of the first plurality of timestamps is positioned(see paragraph 0157), wherein the second signal is in an uncompressed format as received by the receiving apparatus, and wherein each timestamp of the second plurality of timestamps includes a time corresponding to a location in the second signal at which said timestamp of the second plurality of timestamps is positioned(see paragraph 0157).

As to claim 31, Cote discloses the method wherein the first signal is in a compressed format as received by the receiving apparatus, wherein each timestamp of the first plurality of timestamps includes a time corresponding to a location in a first uncompressed signal which was compressed at the source to form the first signal, wherein said timestamp of the first plurality of timestamps further includes an identification of said location in the first uncompressed signal(see paragraph 0157), wherein the second signal is in a compressed format as received by the receiving apparatus, wherein each timestamp of the second plurality of timestamps includes a time corresponding to a location in a second uncompressed signal which was compressed at the source to form the second signal, and wherein said timestamp of the second plurality of timestamps further includes an identification of said location in the second uncompressed signal(see paragraph 0157).

As to claim 32, Cote discloses the method wherein the first signal is in an uncompressed format as received by the receiving apparatus, wherein each timestamp of the first plurality of timestamps includes corresponding to a location in the first signal at which said timestamp of the first plurality of timestamps is positioned(see paragraph 0157), wherein the second signal is in a compressed format as received by the receiving apparatus, wherein each timestamp of the second plurality of timestamps includes a time corresponding to a location in an uncompressed signal which was compressed at the source to form the second signal, and wherein said timestamp of the second plurality of timestamps further includes an identification of said location in the uncompressed signal(see paragraph 0157).

As to claim 33, Binford teaches the method wherein said reducing is effectuated by a delay compensation controller(video codec 204 and audio codec 212, see Fig. 2) of the receiving apparatus.

As to claim 34, Binford teaches the method wherein said reducing comprises introducing a time delay gap in the displaying of said one of the first signal and the second signal(see column 5, lines 59-65).

As to claim 35, Binford teaches the method wherein said reducing does not comprise introducing a time delay gap in the displaying of said one of the first signal and the second signal(see column 6, lines 5-10).

As to claim 36, Cote discloses the method wherein the first modality differs from the second modality(see paragraph 0157, lines 7-18).

As to claim 37, Cote discloses the method wherein the first modality is a video modality, and wherein the second modality is an audio modality(see paragraph 0157, lines 7-18).

As to claim 38, Cote discloses the method wherein the first modality is a video modality, and wherein the second modality is a text modality(see paragraph 0157, lines 7-18).

As to claim 39, Cote discloses the method wherein the first modality is a text modality, and wherein the second modality is an audio modality(see paragraph 0157, lines 7-18).

As to claim 40, Cote discloses the method wherein said receiving the first signal and the second signal comprises receiving the first signal and the second signal on separate channels(speech recognition module 310 and voice source formatting unit 312, see Fig. 16).

As to claim 41, Cote discloses the method wherein said receiving the first signal and the second signal comprises receiving the first signal and the second signal as not multiplexed with each other(see paragraph 0157, lines 1-10, also see Fig. 16).

As to claim 42, Cote discloses the method wherein said receiving the first signal and the second signal comprises receiving the first signal and the second signal as multiplexed but not time-synchronized with each other(see paragraph 0157, lines 1-10, also see Fig. 16).

As to claim 43, Cote discloses a system for synchronizing signals, comprising receiving means for receiving, from a source(audio/video source 300, see Fig. 16), a

first signal(video source signal; see paragraph 0157, lines 8-9) and a second signal(music source signal; see paragraph 0157, lines 9-10) by a receiving apparatus(voice source formatting unit 312, see Fig. 16) of a receiving system(karaoke machine; see Fig. 16), the first and second signals to be synchronously displayed on a display apparatus(display 314, see Fig. 16) of the receiving system, the first and second signals having been time-synchronized at the source, the first signal having content of a first modality(video) and a first plurality of timestamps(related time codes; see paragraph 0157, lines 17-18) originating from the source, the second signal having content of a second modality(audio/music) and a second plurality of timestamps(related time codes; see paragraph 0157, lines 17-18) originating from the source, the second plurality of time stamps being synchronized with the first plurality of time stamps(see paragraph 0157, lines 14-18). However, Cotes fails to specifically disclose the system comprising determining means for determining at a plurality of times on a real-time clock C.sub.R at the receiving system whether the first and second signals are time-synchronized relative to the clock C.sub.R, said determining being based on analyzing the first and second plurality of time stamps in relation to the clock C.sub.R; and reducing means for reducing the time rate of displaying one of the first signal and the second signal when said determining determines that the first and second signals are not time-synchronized relative to the clock C.sub.R such that the one is time advanced relative to the remaining other of the first signal and the second signal, said reducing being directed to time-synchronizing said displaying of the first and second signals on the display apparatus.

Binford teaches a system comprising determining means for determining at a plurality of times on a real-time clock(system clock; see column 6, line 7) C.sub.R at the receiving system whether the first and second signals are time-synchronized relative to the clock C.sub.R, said determining being based on analyzing the first and second plurality of time stamps in relation to the clock C.sub.R(see column 6, lines 5-10); and reducing means for reducing the time rate of displaying one of the first signal and the second signal when said determining determines that the first and second signals are not time-synchronized relative to the clock C.sub.R such that the one is time advanced relative to the remaining other of the first signal and the second signal, said reducing being directed to time-synchronizing said displaying of the first and second signals on the display apparatus(see column 6, line 66- column 7, line 7). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add Binford's delay value setting to Cote's system in order to allow the user to adjust to a target decoder time delay value(see Binford Abstract, lines 10-11). The motivation to do so would have been to utilize the time delay value in order to delay presentation of a second data signal relative to the presentation of a first data signal(see Binford Abstract, lines 12-14).

As to claim 44, Cote discloses the system wherein the first signal is in an uncompressed format as received by the receiving apparatus, wherein each timestamp of the first plurality of timestamps includes a time corresponding to a location in the first signal at which said timestamp of the first plurality of timestamps is positioned(see paragraph 0157), wherein the second signal is in an uncompressed format as received

by the receiving apparatus, and wherein each timestamp of the second plurality of timestamps includes a time corresponding to a location in the second signal at which said timestamp of the second plurality of timestamps is positioned(see paragraph 0157).

As to claim 45, Cote discloses the system wherein the first signal is in an uncompressed format as received by the receiving apparatus, wherein each timestamp of the first plurality of timestamps includes a time corresponding to a location in a first uncompressed signal which was compressed at the source to form the first signal, wherein said timestamp of the first plurality of timestamps further includes an identification of said location in the first uncompressed signal(see paragraph 0157), wherein the second signal is in an uncompressed format as received by the receiving apparatus, wherein each timestamp of the second plurality of timestamps includes a time corresponding to a location in a second uncompressed signal which was compressed at the source to form the second signal, and wherein said timestamp of the second plurality of timestamps further includes an identification of said location in the second uncompressed signal(see paragraph 0157).

As to claim 46, Cote discloses the system wherein the first signal is in an uncompressed format as received by the receiving apparatus, wherein each timestamp of the first plurality of timestamps includes a time corresponding to a location in the first signal at which said timestamp of the first plurality of timestamps is positioned(see paragraph 0157), wherein the second signal is in an uncompressed format as received by the receiving apparatus, wherein each timestamp of the second plurality of timestamps includes a time corresponding to a location in a second uncompressed

signal which was compressed at the source to form the second signal, and wherein said timestamp of the second plurality of timestamps further includes an identification of said location in the second uncompressed signal(see paragraph 0157).

As to claim 47, Binford teaches the system wherein said reducing is effectuated by a delay compensation controller(video codec 204 and audio codec 212, see Fig. 2) of the receiving apparatus.

As to claim 48, Binford teaches the system wherein said reducing comprises introducing a time delay gap in the displaying of said one of the first signal and the second signal(see column 5, lines 59-65).

As to claim 49, Binford teaches the system wherein said reducing does not comprise introducing a time delay gap in the displaying of said one of the first signal and the second signal(see column 6, lines 5-10).

As to claim 50, Cote teaches the system wherein the first modality differs from the second modality(see paragraph 0157, lines 7-18).

As to claim 51, Cote discloses the system wherein the first modality is a video modality, and wherein the second modality is an audio modality(see paragraph 0157, lines 7-18).

As to claim 52, Cote discloses the system wherein the first modality is a video modality, and wherein the second modality is a text modality(see paragraph 0157, lines 7-18).

As to claim 53, Cote discloses the system wherein the first modality is a text modality, and wherein the second modality is an audio modality(see paragraph 0157, lines 7-18).

As to claim 54, Cote discloses the system wherein said receiving means comprises means for receiving the first signal and the second signal on separate channels(speech recognition module 310 and voice source formatting unit 312, see Fig. 16).

As to claim 55, Cote discloses the system wherein said receiving means comprises means for receiving the first signal and the second signal as not multiplexed with each other(see paragraph 0157, lines 1-10, also see Fig. 16).

As to claim 56, Cote discloses the system wherein said receiving means comprises means for receiving the first signal and the second signal as multiplexed but not time-synchronized with each other(see paragraph 0157, lines 1-10, also see Fig. 16).

2. Claims 5-7 and 19-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cote et al.(US PGPub 2004/0234250) in view of Binford, Jr. et al.(US Patent 6,285,405), and further in view of Takehiko et al.(US Patent 6,741,795).

As to claim 5, Cote and Binford teach the method as cited in claim 1; however, Cote and Binford fail to specifically teach the method wherein said manually reducing comprises manipulating a control.

Takehiko teaches a method wherein manually reducing comprises manipulating a control(user interface 133, see Fig. 1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add Takehiko's user interface 133 to Cote and Binford's system in order to transfer user's operation of the digital video player to the navigation manager(see Takehiko column 2, lines 27-28). The motivation to do so would have been to have a mechanism for a user to make adjustments.

As to claim 6, Takehiko teaches the method wherein said control is on the display apparatus(console panel; see column 2, line 26).

As to claim 7, Takehiko teaches the method wherein said control is on a wireless device(wireless controller; see column 2, line 26).

As to claim 19, Cote and Binford teach the system as cited in claim 15; however, Cote and Binford fail to specifically teach the system wherein said manual reducing means comprises a control.

Takehiko teaches a system wherein manual reducing means comprises a control(user interface 133, see Fig. 1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add Takehiko's user interface 133 to Cote and Binford's system in order to transfer user's operation of the digital video player to the navigation manager(see Takehiko column 2, lines 27-28). The motivation to do so would have been to have a mechanism for a user to make adjustments.

As to claim 20, Takehiko teaches the system wherein said control is on the display apparatus(console panel; see column 2, line 26).

As to claim 21, Takehiko teaches the system wherein said control is on a wireless device(wireless controller; see column 2, line 26).

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed 1/11/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that Binford's user cannot adjust the set delay value of the audio signal while the audio and video data streams are being displayed. Examiner disagrees as Binford teaches the capability of entering static data values is replaced by the capability of allowing a user to enable or disable adaptive, also referred to as dynamic, synchronization of audio and video data(see column 4, lines 26-29).

4. Applicant also argues that the Binford reference is unrelated to the claimed invention due to aspects directed to user manually directing a delay compensation circuit to reduce time rate of displaying one of the signals. Examiner disagrees as the above response to Applicant's initial arguments proves Binford's relation.

5. Applicant also argues that the Binford reference does not correspond to aspects of the claimed invention directed to manually reducing the time rate of display of one of the signals not involving introducing a time delay gap. Examiner disagrees as the above response to Applicant's initial arguments proves that the Binford reference corresponds.

6. Applicant also argues that Cote does not correspond to aspects of the claimed invention directed to receiving the first and second signals as a multiplexed signal. Examiner disagrees as Cote teaches receiving the video and audio source signals from

the same audio/video source 300. Therefore the signals are combined and thus multiplexed(see paragraph 0157 , lines 7-14).

7. Applicant also argues that Cote does not teach the video source signal has any related time codes and the audio source signal does not have any related time codes. Examiner disagrees as Cote teaches generating recognized voice source signals with related time codes(see paragraph 0157, lines 4-5) and teaches formatted text synchronized with the video source signal with the musing using the recognized voice source signal and the related time codes.

Conclusion

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael J. Brown whose telephone number is (571)272-5932. The examiner can normally be reached Monday-Thursday from 7:00am-5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rehana Perveen can be reached on (571)272-3676. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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